







## FRESNO WEEKLY REPUBLICAN

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J. W. SHORT, Editor and Manager.

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## HANDS OFF.

It does not follow that because a Sacramento dispatch says that a certain measure is intended to further the interests of the Southern Pacific Company by obstructing competitors, that it necessarily is so, but two of the bills now before the legislature, and against which this charge is made, bear some internal evidence that is the chief object of their being in existence. The first of these two bills, introduced by Assemblyman Clark, provides that it shall be unlawful for the board of supervisors of any county to grant any franchise for the construction, operation or extension of any railroad over or upon any part of any county road or highway, except for the purpose of crossing the same.

There are counties in this state where hardly a citizen could be found who would not be willing and more than willing, that parts of county roads should be devoted to any railroad which would bring competition. Frequently, too, a right of way along a county road is a lesser hardship for citizens to hear than would be one over private lands. Under these circumstances, why should the power of granting a right of way on a county road be taken from the supervisors? Why not let the people, through the officers who are nearest to them, decide the matter for themselves? What good end can be attained by doing anything else, unless it be the good end of the Southern Pacific Company, and that corporation is perfectly capable of caring for itself without the assistance of laws calculated to hamper its competitors.

If the Republicans mistakes not, the people would much prefer to have this matter left to the decision of the supervisors. It may be that the average supervisor is not more honest than the average legislator, but two things may justly be said of the former. He is more directly amenable to the influence of popular opinion, and he knows a great deal of the doings and acts of the county which is in his care. These two considerations alone should be sufficient to decide the state legislators to keep their hands off a matter to which the county fathers can give more intelligent attention.

Another bill, introduced by Assemblyman Mead, is unfortunate in the time of its introduction, if it is nothing more. It provides that railroad companies be prohibited from issuing bonds in a total amount greater than 90 per cent of the cost of the corporate plant, or property upon the security of which the bonds are issued. If such a law had been adopted in the inception of railroad building in this country, it would have operated to the advantage of the people, but with railroads generally mortgaged, in one form or another, to an amount more than double their original cost, the law now would merely serve to make an invidious distinction between the old roads and the new. It is claimed, moreover, that under the terms of the bill if it becomes law no money can be borrowed until the work of building a road has been finished and the actual cost ascertained.

If this claim is correct of course there cannot be a moment's doubt concerning what should be the fate of the measure. It should be killed with neatness and dispatch. And, even if the claim were mistaken, it is difficult to perceive why the Valley road—at which the measure is principally aimed, of course—should be legally placed at a monetary disadvantage as against the road whose monopoly it is calculated to end.

The subject may be summed up as follows: More than any other state California has need of railroad competition. Not a straw should be laid in its way, but, on the contrary, every legitimate and proper encouragement should be given to it. The promptings of the Southern Pacific concerning it should be unheeded. As it is, we have paid a high price for the Southern Pacific, and we cannot afford to pay more for it. We can far better afford to pay ten dollars to secure competition than a single nickel to entrench the old monopoly.

The legislator who, directly or indirectly, attempts to check the advance of transportation competition in the state is a traitor to the interests of the people, and he should be held as such. Laws to interfere with the development of the Valley road enterprises might better be dropped. They are "queer" on the face of them.

YESTERDAY evening's *Expositor* says, editorially, that a member of the election board in the Third precinct, Second ward, furnished the information that at the November election, thirty or forty voters gave their place of residence as the Fresno house. If any one, no matter who, furnished the *Expositor* with such information, he stated what is not true. Such a statement is not only false, as to last November's election, but as to former elections. There never has been anything like such number of votes offered from the Fresno house. The *Great Register*, which gives the place of residence of every voter, and the *police list* will show how utterly false is the statement. The person who gave such information to the *Expositor*, if there is any such person, was actuated by the same malicious motive that the paper was in printing it, inasmuch as Mayor Craycroft, who is the proprietor of the house named, will in all probability be the nomine of his party for re-election. The evasive language of the craven paper in giving currency to the statement, shows that it either knew it to be false, or that it doubted its truth. The facts could have been easily obtained by anyone who desired them, but the fact would have spoiled a premature campaign he, and consequently no effort was made to get them.

Our prospects were never better in Fresno county at this time of year, and the prospect for profitable prices is much better than for several years past. The outlook is very encouraging.

## A GRAND JURY OF KERN.

## OBJECTS TO PLEDGES.

The usefulness of the grand jury has of late years become the subject of earnest discussion in this state, and while the consensus of opinion apparently is that grand juries as a rule accomplish more good than harm, it must be admitted that if there were many juries of the kind held away in Kern county during a period that seemed well nigh interminable in 1865, the opponents of the grand jury system would have much the best of the argument.

The courts of that county have recently concluded the trial of two county officials who were indicted by grand jury on numerous charges, for crimes ranging from perjury to embezzlement of public funds, in order to secure a trial before an unbiased judge. Judge Conley of Madera county was called to try the cases. These trials established the fact that the proceedings of the grand jury upon which they were based were not only a farce, but amounted to an infamous conspiracy to destroy the reputation of the men who were branded as criminals. The records showed that funds which they were charged with having embezzled had been paid into the treasury, and that in instances where perjury was charged no oath had been administered or affidavit made. So firmly were the grounds upon which the charges were made that in some of the cases the jury rendered verdicts of acquittal without leaving their seats and in others the judge instructed the jury to acquit. It was shown that the grand jury expert to whom some \$6000 was paid for the work of examining the records, had falsified his report, and was either utterly ignorant or criminally vicious.

A few instances of this kind would give a very black eye to the most useful inquisitorial system that could be devised, but fortunately for the reputation of the system and of the state, there are few if any instances of such flagrant prostitution of a public trust to cast a burden of discredit upon the grand jury system.

A benevolent spirit of partisanship appears to be the leaven of evil which most seriously threatens the usefulness of the grand jury system. When a jury happens to be impaneled in which the dominant motive is the manufacture of political capital, the reputations of honest men are endangered and public rascality, if there be such, is condemned and glossed over, according to the bias of the jury. The Kern county instance is exceptional in this respect, however. It is shown that the grand jury expert to whom some \$6000 was paid for the work of examining the records, had falsified his report, and was either utterly ignorant or criminally vicious.

It is, and should be, a distinct right of the people that their legislative candidates pledge themselves to do the things that the people want done. The public should be permitted to place itself in such position that it cannot be defrauded of the thing it demands, either by knavery or folly. A legislator may be the wisest and best man in the world, but as some legislators are something else, he cannot consistently object to any law that may be placed upon him to bind him to do the popular will. If a pledge is extensions to a candidate, let him not give it. The refusal might result in his defeat, but he would be a mighty poor specimen of a man if he should be willing to trade his manhood for an office. Pledged candidates sometimes fare very much indeed. Dibble's bill should be defeated.

We are transcontinental railroad lying at the government's disposal, thus giving to the nation the opportunity to try that government ownership which has been so successfully tested in other countries, it is a pity that the public has not yet been so educated to a knowledge of the facts that it ready to make the right choice. It is probable that the people of the West are sufficiently posted and that they would be glad to see the experiment tried on the Pacific railroad, but in the East, where the people are more imbued with the conservatism of capital, they are not ready. And so the opportunity will be lost. As it is, although the people of California generally have rallied at the defeat of Huntington's funding bill, they will await with anxiety the result of the foreclosure proceedings. To pass from the hands of one monopoly to the hands of another may be improvement, but then, again, it may not be. To be sure, we are not very apt to find a harder master but as hard a one is not quite an impossibility. And it is not even certain that Collin himself may not have a finger in the foreclosed plot. He die hard; if he did not, he would be dead now. The outcome of the foreclosure proceedings will be awaited with much uncertainty and they would be better off without it.

The press dispatches from Fresno are beginning to have the old-time flavor, when it was a rather mild day if the rain center didn't have a dead man for breakfast. Fresno is once more really taking its place on the map and is worth living in the mid-valley metropolis. Good for Fresno. It abides well when it rains. Cain.—Stockton *News*.

Fresno raises more of everything than any other county in the great San Joaquin valley, and shines all the while. If the remarks concerning a man for breakfast refer to the gang of toughs which came down from Stockton way and attempted to capture the town the other day, we merely wish to remark that they did not find conditions here congenial for their kind and left at their earliest opportunity. The people of Fresno are bound to have peace, even if they have to fight for it. Thugs enroute from Stockton to the southern citrus belt, or vice versa, will do well to go another way.

The Populist reason it exists in Kansas for turning down Senator Peffer is not easily understood. Peffer is certainly a thoroughgoing Populist, and such stand in the senate appears to have been above reproach. In all probability the question of apostle and factional jealousies, such as are supposed to exist exclusively in the old parties, has had a good deal to do with the Kansas statesman's undoing. Peffer is not the first reformer who has gone down before the political hatchetmen.

The country would like to see as brazen a man as General Benjamin Harrison at the Court of St. James for the next four years.—*Inter-Ocean*. Benjamin Harrison is not an amateur as Ambassador Bayard, nor is he costly in his manner, but he could be depended upon to guard American interests with even more zeal and intelligence than has been displayed by our present representative in conserving those of the mother country.

GOVERNOR ALLENDE said in a recent speech that McKinley did not carry Ohio, Indiana or California by an honest ballot. If there is no more ground than there is in against California, and there doubtless is not, the entire statement is a baseless slander. The election was fairly and honestly conducted in this state, and no claim to the contrary is made by any one of respectable ability or standing in any party.

NOW THAT Kings county is showing a disposition to appropriate a considerable part of the earth that belongs to Fresno county, the people of this county are justified in taking the position that its boundary line shall remain intact. Let this county build some roads and bridges in the southwestern portion of the county at the earliest possible time, and defend every acre of its territory against the encroachment of predatory neighbors.

The *Inter-Ocean* says that "Senator Hill made nothing by being born and dumb in the late campaign." But he probably made as much as he would by unmasking his jaw. The signs were not right for profitable remarks; had they been the voice of Hill would have been heard. David is a good political speaker, but vanishes not the merits of the fat lady and the educated pig when the show is in the hands of the sheriff.

AN ADVERTISEMENT says that "a woman's looking-glass does not lie to her." The advertisement is an illustration of the proposition that he could eat a barrelful of apples in a week. Any hog could do the same thing.

WHAT somebody kindly explain why it is that the high hat is considered the most beautiful hat in the theater and a real nuisance in the church?

## OVER THE SAME GROUND.

## STATE

## LEGISLATURE

## NICARAGUA CANAL BILL

Energetic Statement by Senator Sherman.

A NEW TREATY FORESHADOWED

The Senator Declares Governmental

Execution of the Project the Only Feasible One.

## No New Developments in the Sanders Trial.

## REICHMAN EXAMINED AT LENGTH

## A JUROR WITH IMPERFECT HEARING.

## THE DRAFT BOOK FOUND IN SANDERS' OFFICE.

## FRESH THURSDAY'S JURY.

## NOTHING NEW SPUN YESTERDAY IN THE TRIAL OF W. A. SANDERS FOR FORGERY.

## SACRAMENTO, January 27.—The committee of seven today resumed the investigation of the organization of the assembly. Chynoweth read a letter which had been sent to the state printer from Senator Sherman in which he foreshadowed a new treaty by which the United States can build the canal without the intervention of a private company. The Senator declared that governmental execution of the project was the only feasible one, and that all private efforts in the direction had proved failures. Answering Mr. Morgan's recent charge that England inspired opposition to American construction of the canal, Mr. Sherman asserted this was a "hangup" wholly without foundation. He added a handsome tribute to England and her institutions.

R. J. Wickland, minute clerk of the assembly, testified that the roll was part of the original minutes. The communication to Johnson, he said, did not pass through his hands. In answer to Attorney Brasie, he said that he did not think that the chief clerk had any right to add items to the journal without going through the minute clerk's office.

H. H. North was called upon for documents in his possession relating to the construction of the canal. Mr. Brusio, Duckworth's attorney, objected to the introduction of the documents by the defense.

The motion was changed to make the documents available to the committee of the assembly.

Mr. Morgan followed with a motion to recollect the canal bill to the committee on foreign relations, which Mr. Morgan characterized as an insult.

The motion was changed to make the recommendation to the special committee of which Mr. Morgan is chairman. The Senate adjourned before a vote was taken and the Vilas motion to recommit is pending.

The military academy appropriation bill, carrying approximately \$170,000, was passed, after the defeat of the amendment for participation of the West Point cadets in the inauguration exercises. The amendment led to a sharp controversy between Mr. Allen of Nebraska and Mr. Gray of Delaware. The bill for an international monetary conference was not reached during the day.

Mr. Boone moved that Mr. North be recalled to testify to documents in his possession relating to the construction of the canal.

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# COME IN AT THE CLOSE

## AND GET THE BENEFIT OF OUR

# JANUARY ★ SLAUGHTER ★ SALE ★ PRICES

Positively the Last Week of the Sale.

A few of the Slaughter Sale Prices, given below, will convince you of how good Standard Staple Merchandise is being slaughtered during this SALE:

<b>CALICOES</b>	<b>BLACK DRESS GOODS</b>	<b>CHILDREN'S RIBBED HOSE</b>	<b>MEN'S CHEVIOT SUITS</b>
Large stock of Calicoes, per yard.....	Our 80c quality of Feg Mohair reduced to.....	Reduced from 20c to.....	All-Wool Cheviot Suits, in gray, black or brown.....
<b>TENNIS FLANNELS</b>	<b>BLACK DRESS GOODS</b>	Reduced from 25c to.....	10c 12c 14c
Tennis Flannels, good quality, per yard.....	All our 75c and 85c French Novelty Black Dress Goods reduced to.....	Reduced from 75c to.....	50c 75c \$1.10
<b>GINGHAMS</b>	<b>FANCY DRESS GOODS</b>	Reduced from \$1 to.....	50c 75c \$1.10
Apron Ginghams, all colors, per yard.....	Fancy Dress Goods reduced from 20c to.....	Vests and Pants reduced from \$1 to.....	55c \$1
<b>GERMAN LINENS</b>	Fancy Dress Goods reduced from 25c to.....	Vests and Pants reduced from \$1.50 to.....	55c \$1
75 in. double Damask, sold at \$1.50, now.....	Fancy Dress Goods reduced from 35c to.....	<b>LADIES' WRAPPERS</b>	Reduced from \$1.50 to.....
<b>IRISH DAMASK</b>	Fancy Dress Goods reduced from 40c to.....	Reduced from 50c to.....	10c 12c 14c
68 in. pure Linen, regular price 75c, at.....	Fancy Dress Goods reduced from 50c to.....	Reduced from 50c to.....	10c 12c 14c
<b>GERMAN LINENS</b>	Fancy Dress Goods reduced from 60c to.....	Reduced from 50c to.....	10c 12c 14c
68 in. Damask, extra good goods, worth 75c, at.....	Fancy Dress Goods reduced from 60c to.....	Reduced from 50c to.....	10c 12c 14c
<b>BEDSPREAD</b>	<b>CLOAKS AND JACKETS</b>	Reduced from 50c to.....	10c 12c 14c
Our best \$1.25 Honeycomb Bedspread at.....	The balance of this year's Jackets, Cloaks and Capes slaughtered to one-quarter of their value.	Our entire line of Winter Underwear for Ladies and Children will be closed out this week regardless of price.	10c 12c 14c
<b>SILKS</b>	<b>MILLINERY</b>	<b>MEN'S SOCKS</b>	10c 12c 14c
A full line of all colors, 21-inch Japanese Silks, our 35c quality, reduced to.....	The entire Winter stock of Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats, Feathers, Ornaments and everything in the Millinery line practically given away.	Good heavy Socks.....	4c
<b>FANCY SILK</b>	<b>KID GLOVES</b>	<b>WHITE SHIRTS</b>	10c 12c 14c
A very pretty line of Fox Changeable Silks, worth 75c, reduced to.....	Ladies' Dress Kid Gloves reduced from \$1.25 to.....	Fine Laundered White Shirts.....	30c
<b>BLACK DRESS GOODS</b>	<b>LADIES' WOOL HOSE</b>	<b>SUSPENDERS</b>	10c 12c 14c
48 in. All-Wool English Storm Surge, our 65c quality, reduced to.....	Reduced from 35c to.....	Fine Embroidered, the best 25c Suspenders, per pair.....	15c
	<b>LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S COTTON HOSE</b>	<b>MEN'S BUSINESS SUITS</b>	10c 12c 14c
	Reduced from 10c to.....	A good durable Men's full Suit of Clothes.....	3.75
	<b>LADIES' COTTON HOSE</b>	<b>MEN'S STYLISH SUIT</b>	10c 12c 14c
	Reduced from 20c to.....	Fine All-Wool Tweed, 6 different patterns.....	5.15
	Reduced from 25c to.....		
	Reduced from 35c to.....		

EVERY PIECE OF GOODS IN THE HOUSE IS MARKED DOWN. SEE OUR SHOW WINDOWS.

## white Front Stores,

1027, 1029 and 1031 I Street.

RADIN & KAMP,

### ANDERSON TESTIFIES

Damaging Evidence Against Sanders.

ROHLOFF ALSO ON THE STAND

The Fabricated Statements Prepared By the Defendant Lead to the Jury.

Yesterday was a hard day for Professor W. A. Sanders in his trial before a jury in Judge Webb's court for forging William Wootton's name. Some very damaging testimony was introduced against him, Robert Anderson, who had been a cell-mate of the defendant, testified regarding the alleged attempt Professor Sanders had made to get him to find two witnesses to give fabricated testimony. The defense succeeded in proving the detectable character of the witness, but the fabricated testimony, which was written by Sanders for the two witnesses to make affidavits to, was introduced and corroborated Anderson's testimony. The handwriting in these is unquestionably that of Sanders.

The other witness examined during the day was Charles Rohloff, who was working at Wootton's ranch when he disappeared. Rohloff saw the negro rancher drive away from his home with the defendant, since when no trace of Wootton has ever been found. The witness' testimony pointed seriously to the guilt of Sanders.

The attorneys were more careful yesterday to have the witness speak up, so that their answers could be heard by J. M. Ross, the juror who is partially deaf.

There were a large number of spectators in attendance during the day. The testimony of Anderson was the drawing card. Rohloff's retelling of his story for the third time also aroused considerable interest.

Sanders again appeared in court yesterday afternoon. He took a seat at the bar's desk inside the railing. Only once did her husband speak to her.

When court convened in the morning the prosecution announced that it would not call J. W. Gearhart, the court reporter, to the stand as was contemplated the evening before. It was the purpose to interview that part of the testimony of Sanders at the last trial referring to the recording of the deeds by himself, instead of the reporter's notes. The prosecution telephoned for R. L. Peeler, now at Sacramento, who was deputy recorder at the time.

A. R. Anderson was then called. He stated that he was present living in Los Angeles. While he was confined in the county jail here, during his trial for stabbing a man at Kingsburg, he had a cell-mate of Professor Sanders. They had several conversations. The witness had offered the defendant no inducements to get him to make any statement.

At first Mr. Anderson couldn't remember very well what Sanders had told him. Finally the witness said that the defendant wanted him to get two witnesses to testify for him. Sanders wrote out some papers, stating that the two witnesses to be produced were two men, whom Knauth introduced as Mr. Graves.

"When the newspaper excitement began about Wootton's disappearance,

pay these two men would be satisfactory to Sanders, who was to bear all cost and expenses. The amount, it was estimated, would range from \$500 to \$1000.

District Attorney Short then showed the witness the statements Sanders had prepared, and Anderson identified them. Mr. Short then introduced them in evidence, his motion being opposed by the defense, who argued against the admissibility of the documents. Attorney Short insisted that the circumstances attending the writing of the statements should be considered; the fact that the defendant had long been devoid of his freedom, and the character of the witness. The court overruled the objection.

Richard Roe, being sworn, says:

"I was present when Knauth's signature was found about Jan. 20, 1894. I rode on one side of the sheet of paper, and on the other was the following that the other man was to make affidavit to:

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**THE MAN OUT OF TOWN**

Reflections on the Farmers' Institute.

**PROFESSORS HANDY SOMETIMES**

The Farmers' Weak Point — The Philosophy of a Balky Horse.

From Sader's Diary.

The Farmers' Institute recently held at Malaga was a success — that is, a success in the sense that everybody who went there was perfectly satisfied that they had made no mistake in dropping their daily drudgery and giving themselves a two days' outing. Looking back over those two days and thinking of the pleasure we all derived in the way of social intercourse, instructions, wit, humor and laughter, I wonder why we cannot have more such happy and instructive occasions, without waiting to ask a man one or some power away off for them. What is it in the nature of the farmers or their calling that some uniting force from the outside is necessary in order to get them together for their own recreation and advancement? On this late occasion all outside elements could have been eliminated, and yet the occasion had been made nearly as instructive and enjoyable. Without minimizing for a moment the value of the truths they presented the fact remains that the truths, although founded upon scientific study, were not new, and are been scattered among us in prints for a long time. There were many practical farmers present who presented their views and experience in a sound forcible manner that went straight to the heart in the cocker after truth. In the one case we left as the other, prof., to a tedium.

The professors lay in their leadership. Their influence brought out what lay dormant among the members, and those who had brought about this condition the central idea of their mission was exemplified. As one writer expresses it, "the intention of these institutes of the university extension is not to teach the farmers how to farm, but to teach him how to learn," and the professors showed us plainly that one of the ways to learn was to come together and exchange experiences, which is the foundation of all education.

No one should consider this as an attack upon the professors and their work, for it is true that they have only one helplessness condition of mind and semi-independence which necessitates leadership, not to be thankful for such a helping hand. Not only that, but they bring to us lessons we cannot learn among ourselves, and ideals of life which, unfortunately, somehow seem to have no origin in our lives and have to be transplanted. There is a worthy maxim, "God helps those who help themselves, and on the same line the university will help us in proportion as we help ourselves."

Now I am coming to the practical outcome of these remarks. With the many calls made upon the university for these institutes it is no use to expect more than one and at most two each year. Is it right and profitable to revere or just to the university, that while doing all this, it still after a cool analysis of its truths, they presented the fact remain-

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The old orthodox way was to apply the lash vigorously and scientifically about the flanks and the withers, which would strike him on the head, and vice versa until nothing seemed to be left but to sit down and swear at him — and I have heard it done artistically. These days, some folks talk to the contrary notwithstanding, we are becoming more humane, not only to our own kind, but towards the ins of the onlookers and not few choose to tolerate the ins of the onlookers by brutal treatment. So on the part of the

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**THE MAN ABOUT TOWN**

**He Also Will Be a Staff Sharpshooter.**

**HE JUST KEEPS ON KNITTING**

**A Flower Wid a Great Bid Gun.**  
He Took the Fever—Some  
Miscellany.

From Sandey's Petal.

I have been so busy recently that I really feel that I ought not to spare the time to write my semi-weekly contribution to the columns of the REPUBLICAN. This is not on account of my farming operations, although the transplanting of my carrots has occupied a great deal of time; nor is it because of the hours I devote to training the family pup, although that would require but a few hours less than eternity. No, my time is largely occupied now in practicing with my pistol. As a member of the REPUBLICAN's staff of sharpshooters, I do not intend to be found wanting, not if practice will pull me through. Practicing shooting is pleasant, too. You hold out the end of the pistol that has some quite perch on it, point the other end at something you wish you could shoot, shut your eyes and pull on a little iron thing that sticks down below. You need not be scared when the pistol makes a noise, for it always does that. These directions are all right, for Mr. Mapes, the REPUBLICAN's city editor, gave them to me; and he is a recognized expert.

I feel that the only just and right to pay tribute to the heroism of Meane Mapes and Madison, the other members of the REPUBLICAN's staff of sharpshooter, in this department. Lots of men, if they had been engaged in following a footpad, would almost immediately have lost the trail and run in the opposite direction. But the REPUBLICAN's sharpshooters did not. Where duty calls, or danger, they are never wanting there. They chased the thief and fired five shots at him, wounding two before they stoned. Thus did they combine valor and caution in a marked degree. The fact that their bullets did not hit the robber has nothing to do with the case; they would if the villain had been somewhere else.

As I came down town night before last I found Mr. Madson on Mariposa street back of the court house. He appeared to be searching for something. "What are you doing?" I asked.

"What's the matter?" "I'm hunting for them." "What's 'them'?" "The holes." "What holes?" "Won't you give it away?" "No."

"Well, all here; Mapes and I know mighty well that we made holes in the atmosphere when we fired our trusty guns. Those holes went very nearly in the direction that the robbery ran. Suppose that one of those could be found, it would give us a lead, etc., etc. To the course, however, took in leaving town, I guess I'll find it yet. Mapes is a block above here, looking for one he made up there."

I passed on then, for he knew better where to look than I possibly could.

In practicing to be one of the REPUBLICAN sharpshooters, I go out in the barn, close the door and try to hit the side or either end of the structure. This might seem easy enough to a novice, but when it is remembered that the barn has a roof and many cracks, it will be realized that it requires considerable skill. However, I have already hit end and the barn once and a side twice. I love to think of the day when I will be able to go out and chase robbers with Meane, Mapes and Madison. Perhaps the three of us together may hit one some time.

\* \* \*

"The Devil" was the subject of a lecture delivered in this city night before last.

Let them bring about me, Beelzebub said;

Let them say that I live or amancer that I'm red.

Let them paint me with horns as the monstrosity that I only a second-class devil;

Let them say that I'm modern or ancient as Death;

With fire for my peads and sulphurous breath, but for all of their saying I leave not a whit;

I just keep on knitting, knit and knit.

I knit and I knit, and my knitting, I know,

I'm not afraid of destruction and no,

I knit and the man who the kingdom might win.

Believe, my dark fabie I've knitted him in,

Oblivion's vault, and the wraith can trust;

She is lost in the folds of the mantle of lust,

Her soft fingers crooked, as morning dews,

I And I chancle—ah!—ah! knit and I knit.

I knit and the church which should be as a tower,

In the cause of God, it bends to my power;

It bends to my power, and the world is won;

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## EXPERTS ON THE STAND

Agree That the Draft Is a Forgery.

## SAY SANDERS EXECUTED IT

Gumpel's Minute Analysis of the Doubtful Signatures—Confirms Himself.

From Wednesday's Daily

The jury in the trial of W. A. Sanders listened yesterday to the testimony of experts on handwriting, who pronounced the signature of William Wootton's name to be the \$400 draft which was passed on the Kuehn-Goldstein Company by the defendant a forgery. These were the experts for the prosecution, and one of them was Max Gumpel of San Francisco, who has gained quite a reputation as an expert in handwriting. Attorney Short submitted him to a severe cross-examination, and the other papers were forgeries.

The experts were unhesitating in declaring that the draft and the other papers were forgeries.

Professor Sanders sat during the day watching the proceedings with the keenest interest, but he did not display the slightest emotion at anything. His coolness and self-control are remarkable. Mrs. Sanders was in court during the day. First she took her seat among the spectators, but after a short time she rose and sat beside her husband. She remained quietly at intervals. Mrs. Sanders seemed rather disengaged, as might be expected, considering the awful strain on her.

During a recess Sanders told a reporter that he was feeling better. The fresh air of the few days of the trial, during which he has escaped the damp and visited atmosphere of the jail, had benefited him very much, he said. Mrs. Sanders also remarked that he was gaining color and flesh daily, and was reported to be very much satisfied because of the fact. She remarked that the confinement in jail had told seriously on the Professor. "It is very hard for him," she continued, "being a man of intellect and education."

She then began talking about the testimony of the experts. "I eat those letters," Mrs. Sanders said, "and I don't think they are forgeries. I know that one of them, which they testified was a forgery, is not, for I opened the letter and saw it myself when we received it. The letter referred to is one that Wootton is purposed to have written to Sanders."

"What is Professor Sanders' opinion regarding the disappearance of Wootton?" was asked of Mrs. Sanders.

"He first thought," she readily replied, "that the old man had become angry at him (Sanders), and left in order to get my husband into trouble. Afterwards he came to the conclusion that the two parties with whom my husband left him (measuring Kuehn and Goldstein) went with him."

At this point the trial was resumed and the interview ended.

Dr. McIntosh, who formerly conducted a commercial school in this city, is attending the trial and will undoubtedly testify as an expert on orthography in the defendant's behalf, as he did at the two former trials. He pronounced all the signatures of Wootton's name genuine. Dr. McIntosh is a friend of Sanders, and they frequently call together during the proceedings of the trial.

T. S. Price was the first witness put on the stand when court convened at 9:30 o'clock, and he testified as an expert on handwriting. He pronounced the signature of Wootton to the draft to be a forgery, as well as those in the deeds and the letters, with the exception of one. The witness was of the opinion that they had been executed by Professor W. A. Sanders. Mr. Price was undecided as to the genuineness of a letter purposed to have been written by Wootton from his ranch to Sanders. The witness was inclined to the belief, however, that Wootton wrote themissive.

Mr. Price had acted for a number of years as cashier of the Fresno Loan and Savings Bank in this city, and while holding that position had occasion to study orthography.

Max Gumpel, the expert from San Francisco, was then called. He stated that he had studied orthography for twenty-five years, and had testified as an expert in "hundreds of cases." He had examined the draft, and while the defendant is alleged to have forged the signature, he replied tersely, "not genuine; not written by Wootton." The letter which the Kuehn-Goldstein Company received from Los Angeles, purporting to be signed by Wootton, was also pronounced a forgery by the expert. He had not the same opinion of the letter dated from Wootton valley, addressed to the firm and signed with Wootton's name, and of the warehouse receipt. Mr. Gumpel also testified that the San Bernardino letter and the draft from Wootton to Knauth were genuine.

The witness explained that characteristics in handwriting are the main points of identification, a man showing the same distinctive features in this as in his face. The form of the letters is not the only point of identification.

The witness then went on to state the different ways in which a correct imitation of a signature can be made. One of these was by the use of gelatine, "the latest discovery," which the witness said he had invented himself. But it is only by the most careful tracing and recopying in this line that the individual characteristics of another can be followed.

Wootton's signature has characteristics, Mr. Gumpel explained, which belong to him alone. The witness then wrote on the blackboard very accurate reproductions of the genuine signature of William Wootton and of that signed to the \$400 draft. He was then asked to point out the difference between the two.

Mr. Gumpel showed that Wootton always made a break in the movement of his pen when writing the second "t," and the "o" in the name Wootton. In other words, the two "o's," the "t's" and the final "o" were written in pairs. Out of fifty or sixty genuine signatures examined by the witness he did not find a variance from this characteristic. Wootton, in writing his name, would first construct the "w," raise his pen and then make the two "o's," raise his pen again and write the two "t's," after which he would take the pen off the paper again and make the final "o." Gumpel's motion was lost. The several kinds of opposition were advanced, and the trial was adjourned until next Tuesday evening, when a candidate will be named.

## Died Away From Home.

G. W. Doty (not Weile), who was married with paralytic, the wife of the witness, died Saturday morning, while in his way East, and who was on the train home and converted to the Hughes, died at that hotel yesterday morning at 7 o'clock. He was a native of Massachusetts and 48 years of age. His occupation was that of a capitalist and he was extensively interested in railroads. Stephens & Bean were entrusted with the preparation of the body for shipment, and it was sent to Chicago on the overnight last night. Mrs. Doty accompanied the remains.

The Extra Teacher Chosen.

The city board of education met yesterday morning for the purpose of choosing an additional teacher for the high school. The choice fell upon Albert E. Jones, principal of the high school at Cambria, San Luis Obispo county. Mr. Jones will enter upon his duties on February 8th. He is said to be a very capable instructor.

An error was made in the Bureau's report of the Sanders trial in stating that Robert Anderson, through whom Sanders is alleged to have tried to fabricate testimony in his behalf, was in state's prison. Anderson was convicted and sentenced to one year's imprisonment, but is out on bail pending an appeal to the supreme court for a new trial.

Another characteristic of Wootton's signatures was the omission of the dot over the first "i" in William. In the forgery this dot had been inserted. Wootton also always wrote the first with a loop, but the second was almost a straight line, similar to the perpendicularly of the last two. In the forgery the last two are distantly loopy.

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